

ALIEN FELONS ARE MENACE TO LAND

Commissioner of Immigration Urges Drastic Changes in the Present Law

Would Have Foreign Nations Certify to the Character of Their Citizens Who Seek New Homes in United States

NEW YORK.—Crimes of the Black Hand, the murders of the Mafia and the Camorra, the assassination at the altar of a priest by an anarchist are events of a few days which point to the need of more drastic methods in keeping away from these shores the horde of alien felons, says the New York Herald.

Robert Watchorn, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, proposes a novel plan by which wherever it is feasible—and it could be so in the case of Italy—foreign governments would be required to vouch for the good character of every immigrant leaving their dominions.

Police Commissioner Bingham, indignant over the present conditions with regard to the admission of foreign criminals to this country, inveighs against the immigration authorities, who, in his opinion, did not deport the wrongdoers as frequently

as they should when attention was called to them.

Mr. Watchorn makes an equally emphatic denial that the charge of Gen. Bingham had any substantial basis, so far as the administration of affairs at Ellis Island is concerned.

It is a fact, aside from the controversy that the deportations of desperate criminals from abroad, the majority of whom are Italians, has become a menace to the state. Even admitting that the present immigration laws were enforced at every port with the utmost efficiency the whole system of dealing with the foreign criminal seems weak and ineffective.

It is a habit of first-class passengers to inveigh against the "offensive idiosyncrasy" of the questions propounded to them by the immigration inspectors, such as "Have you ever been in prison?" "Have you ever been an inmate of an almshouse?" and the like. The objection on their part is based on personal grounds because they consider the questions unnecessary.

Such questions propounded to the steerage passenger bent on evading the law border on the futile. The only punishment that can be meted out to the person who perishes himself is exclusion from the country. He rarely returns to his own land to make another attempt to gain the coveted domain. He knows that the inspector is charged with finding out the very thing which he wishes to conceal and exerts all the ingenuity within his power to checkmate the attempt to delve into the past.

On Their Own Testimony.

For the main dependence of the authorities is the hope that the inspec-

consuls on the other side or the foreign consuls at this port send information which is of the greatest value. An alleged embezzler, Schouaue, was apprehended on the complaint of the Russian consul general, whose description and that which the man gave of himself tallied so exactly that he admitted his identity to the immigration authorities. Owing to the representations of Commissioner Watchorn a year ago not only immigrants who have been convicted of a crime and have served terms in prison may be deported, but those who admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

This is especially effective where immigrants are fugitives from justice. Without friendly suggestions the inspector must depend upon his knowledge of human nature, his study of physiognomy and other qualities of a Sherlock Holmes, and even then he may go sadly astray.

By dint of prolonged cross-examination, if the intuition be keen, he may be able to establish a criminal record for the suspected alien out of his own admissions; but frequently the candidate has been so well coached that he is able to baffle the inspector at every turn. If he is tripped up he can return to the land whence he came and try again for admission through some port which is less closely guarded.

Dread Foes Here.

The thing which the habitual criminal from outre mer dreads most, especially if he be a Sicilian or of a race which long nourishes feuds, is that some favorite enemy has warned the authorities about him in order to even up old scores. It is nothing unusual for the enemy to take his revenge in this way.

"Can it possibly be," an inspector will ask himself, "that you have an enemy in this country who would say that you have been in prison six times?"

"It is a great lie," the response may be. "I swear, crossing my heart, that it has been but twice."

That is enough to bar the candidate.

Francisco six months ago, and in the course of his trial a prison record in Italy had been discovered. He landed originally at this port. Many a man who by hook or by crook has entered the country and has taken up his abode in the Italian quarter, there to prey on the respectable members of his own race by threats of violence, is returned by Ellis Island to his native land. The finding of so many criminals of this class indicates there are many who get through the meshes of the immigration service net.

Always Source of Danger.

"Criminals such as these are like the foxes with the brands tied to their tails which caused the burning of the corn. No matter where they are at large they are the cause of damage and trouble, and I never found any foundation for the stories that other governments turned them loose upon the United States."

"It is unfair that the 26,000,000 of immigrants who have come to this country should suffer on account of the ill-doing of a few hundred thousands. The crimes which have been laid at the doors of the Italians are committed by only a handful of that race, perhaps not more than 500 in all."

Mr. Watchorn declared in favor of the utmost vigilance in watching for alien felons, no matter whether they were supposed to be in the steerage or the first cabins of the liners. He declared gifted swindlers and embezzlers and persons of immoral character were as likely to be found in the saloon as in the steerage.

During the administration of Commissioner Watchorn the number of foreign felons returned in a year has increased from 34 a year to nearly ten times that number and extraordinary vigilance has been exercised, yet there are many who are able to run the blockade with success for all that.

Suggests Change in Law.

The commissioner of immigration has suggested that the law be so modified as to make it possible to deport aliens who commit crimes within three years after their landing in this

country irrespective of any prison sentence they may have served in their native land. This would rid the United States of many who are unfit for citizenship. He thinks also that the co-operation of the foreign governments might be obtained.

"There are some nations which issue what are called penal passports," said he. "Italy has two kinds of passports—one which states that the person bearing it is a subject of the king and yet another which states if the bearer has ever been in prison, and if so the offenses of which he was convicted and the terms are specified."

"Since certain nations, among which are Italy, Russia, Germany and France, issue such passports it would be feasible to pass a law requiring that immigrants from those countries bring penal passports with them. These would have to be well authenticated and they would serve as complete records. Any person who had a prison record would thus be barred from coming to the United States and none with such a passport would come here."

"It would be just as well to make the law far reaching and to permit no one to land here who had ever been in prison. There are a few cases, I admit, where a man by years of correct living may have completely reformed, but it would be just as well for him to remain in his own country. I believe that the various governments would willingly co-operate in this, for criminals are the foes of all humanity. The foreign nations are not anxious that criminals should flee from justice in order to come here to ply their trade."

"I think to take a flyer in the market," the first farmer answered, "I wrote and asked 'em how high wheat was going up to 'em, how they write back this mornin' an' can't give me no satisfaction at all."

Shoot Fish with Arrows.

Many of the natives of the islands of the South Seas are experts at shooting fish with a bow and arrow. The art is a difficult one, for the reflection of the water has to be allowed for.

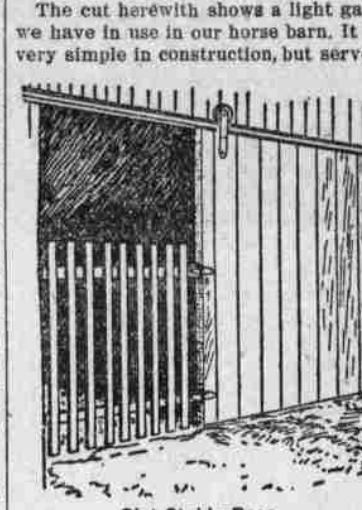


A SLAT GATE.

It Will Prove Serviceable for the Barn Doorway.

Where the horse stable opens into the buggy room and it is necessary to keep the door open for ventilation I find that a small gate constructed of light material is an excellent protection against horses getting loose and injuring the buggies.

The cut herewith shows a light gate we have in use in our horse barn. It is very simple in construction, but serves



Slat Stable Door.

a very important purpose. Were it not for this light gate we would find it necessary to keep the door closed between the horse stable and buggy room, thus shutting off ventilation.

The gate is hinged onto the rolling door with light strap hinges, explains a writer in Prairie Farmer, so that when the gate is not in use it swings around and fastens to the large door out of the way.

For material in making the gate we use inch strips of good pine for the horizontal pieces. The upright pieces are light strips gotten out for fence pickets.

I find a light gate of this character a good thing to keep poultry out of the barn during the summer months.

HEAVES CAUSED BY HAY.

Veterinarian Cautions Against Too Heavy Feeding.

A noted veterinarian of Canada says that one full feed per day of hay is enough for a horse; that because the work horses are busy in crop time they get one full feed of hay every 24 hours, but in the winter are frequently allowed to stand and eat all day. He says that a horse to be in perfect health should have the stomach emptied, of the previous meal for two or three hours before he is given another. If such is not the case, digestion will not take place in a perfect manner, and disease is likely to result. There is a remarkable sympathy between the stomach and the lungs, because of the fact that the same nerve trunk supplies nerve force to both organs. When the stomach is deranged from improper feeding the lungs are liable to become sympathetically affected and heaves often result. Care should also be taken that a horse should be fed no dusty or musty hay. This dust is as light as air, and the horse in breathing draws it right into the lung tissue with every breath, and this substance, being an irritant, is very prone to develop the heaves. If no better hay can be obtained, the dust should be laid by sprinkling with water, when the horse will not breathe it, but will be swallowed with his feed and probably do him no harm; but when at all possible only bright, clean hay, free from dust, should be fed to horses. Again no horse is in fit condition for active exercise with a stomach distended with hay, because the stomach situated as it is right behind the lung space, if full, bulges forward into the chest to such an extent that the lungs have no room to properly expand, and cannot perform their functions properly, and anything that interferes with the function of the lungs predisposes to heaves.

In many cases if farmers would feed one-third less hay to their horses in the winter months they would come out in the spring in better condition.

KEEP STOCK IN CONDITION.

No Time of Year When They Should Be Let Run Down.

When? Right now—to-day and tomorrow and all the time till it comes time to let the cattle out to pasture.

Sometimes we may get a little careless about this. So many men say: "What hurt does it do to let the cows go with scant rations for a few weeks in winter? By-and-by they will go out to pasture and then they can gain up again. It will not cost so much to get them in good flesh then as it would now, and feed costs so in winter!"

Of course feed costs. That is a foregone conclusion. If we keep stock, however, ought we not to be prepared to do the fair thing by it? There are some of the best reasons why, from our own standpoint, we should do this. One of these is, that if we turn the cattle out in spring poor and weak it will take so long to get them up in good shape to do their best that we shall lose more than we shall gain by scrimping now.

We are learning that cattle are sure to take the feed we give them if they are lean and in poor rig and lay it on their backs, first of all; then after they are in good condition they will apply the surplus to the milk-pail. It is always the surplus that we get. And there will be no surplus if we keep our cows just on the verge of hunger.

The Farmers' Voice well says that it is the cow which has been kept well that puts the money in our pockets. Cows poorly treated are our farm charges, to be maintained at the cost of what the best cows do. There should be no such charges; every cow should be a producer.

GOOD FOR LOUSY HOGS.

Post Saturated with Oil Against Which They Can Rub.

Set a post four feet long, four inches in diameter two feet deep in the ground. Bore a 1/2-inch auger hole 16 inches deep in top of post. See cut. Fill this hole with coal oil, and, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, the hogs by rubbing against it will do the rest with one-quarter of the oil you would use in dipping or spraying.

STOCK TALK.

Feeding high-priced stuff and marketing at a loss is an unprofitable proposition.

The young pig needs bone and muscle developing foods, both before and after it is born.

The time will come when farm-made butter will sell for as good a price as any other kind of butter.

Keeping the hogs clean will not always keep away cholera, but it has a strong tendency in that direction.

Do not turn stock into the meadows when they are wet, as the tramping is very injurious at that time.

Don't Feed Corn Alone.

Tests have shown that the largest gain from feeding corn alone is less than one-half pound per head per day on well-bred sows. Something is needed beside corn, although this is very essential.

EARLY PIGS.

The Kind of Shelter Which is Best for Them.

At our farm, writes an Ohio farmer in the Epitome, we have entirely discarded the permanent hog-pen and yards, adjacent, chiefly due to the fact that cholera is quite prevalent and disinfectants are not so easily used in caring for the hogs that are kept in such quarters.

Our plan has been to use portable hog nests therefore that may be transported from one location to another, thus placing the hogs upon new territory at will. These forms of nests we find the very best arrangement in which to nest the sows that will have early spring pigs.

By drawing these nests into a sheltered location near the side of the barn or other stock buildings and bedding them down with fresh straw and separating the sows, placing each one into her own nest a few weeks previous to the advent of the litter, she will almost without fail have good success with her pigs.

If the winds blow roughly we attach a blanket of heavy gunny-sacking to the top of the opening or door in the nest and at the bottom tack on a 1x2 lath which holds the curtain in place.

The sow will soon learn to lift this curtain by means of her nose in going out and in for her feed, thus the youngsters are protected from the drafts of wind which are often very disagreeable during the absence of the mother. Upon sunny days the curtain can be thrown back over the top of the nest and only replaced at night for protection. We think quite well of this plan as we are aware that little pigs are often chilled and suffer greatly when the mother leaves the nest to go after feed and especially if she be obliged to stay away from them for some time when rough winds are going.

A nest that is built upon the ground is far superior in warmth than the one built upon plank floors, in the event of early coming pigs, and it will pay the hog raiser who would have success with early pigs to consider this along with other comforts afforded these early coming youngsters.

LABOR OF THE HORSE.

How It Can Be Made to Make Up for Lack of Hired Help.

Some one has figured out that it costs on the average only one-half as much to feed a horse as it does to feed a man, and that the horse will do ten times the amount of work that it is possible for the man to do. If this estimate is correct, then a dollar's worth of food given the horse will produce 20 times as much results as the same amount of money will if expended in feed for a man. Therefore, when man domesticated the horse he immensely increased his own power of securing results. When much farm work is to be done there should always be enough horses to do it. Farmers try to economize on the number of horses and have to leave much work undone. In the event of hired help being scarce, it is sometimes possible to offset this lack by increasing the number of horses kept. In some parts of the west and northwest, declares the Farmers' Review, the scarcity of help has resulted in more horses being used. Five are hitched to a double plow, and one driver is thus enabled to turn two furrows at a time and practically double the work that one man has to do. This is the result of the complete utilization of horseflesh.

SHIPPING CRATE.

It Will Make the Handling of the Calves Easier.

The size of the crate will depend upon the size of the calf to be shipped. For an ordinary six or eight months' calf the crate should be 3 1/2 feet high and 18 inches wide. It is nailed solid with the exception of two stanchion strips in the front end which are made removable so as to be adjusted to the size of the calf's neck. The top of the crate is open and the quickest way to lift the calf into the crate through the tops. If desired, suggests Farm and Home, a small feed box can be attached to the bottom of the front end of this crate.

GOOD FOR LOUSY HOGS.

Post Saturated with Oil Against Which They Can Rub.

Set a post four feet long, four inches in diameter two feet deep in the ground. Bore a 1/2-inch auger hole 16 inches deep in top of post. See cut. Fill this hole with coal oil, and, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, the hogs by rubbing against it will do the rest with one-quarter of the oil you would use in dipping or spraying.

STOCK TALK.

Feeding high-priced stuff and marketing at a loss is an unprofitable proposition.

The young pig needs bone and muscle developing foods, both before and after it is born.

The time will come when farm-made butter will sell for as good a price as any other kind of butter.

Keeping the hogs clean will not always keep away cholera, but it has a strong tendency in that direction.

Do not turn stock into the meadows when they are wet, as the tramping is very injurious at that time.

Don't Feed Corn Alone.

Tests have shown that the largest gain from feeding corn alone is less than one-half pound per head per day on well-bred sows. Something is needed beside corn, although this is very essential.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

GAME AT INOCCUPANT TIME.

Community Just Then Looked with Disfavor on Wart Cures.

"I have come into this wild country to tell my famous wart cure," announced the wandering faker.

"Well, stranger," drawled Amber Pete, "it would be advisable to leave by the next stage. The last man that introduced a wart cure in this section is dead."

"Indeed! And what kind of a cure was it?"

"Well, he had some cotton in a satchel and he told the boys if they wanted to get rid of their warts all they had to do was to rub the warts with the cotton. It turned out to be gun cotton."

"And did they get rid of the warts?"

"They did, and they got rid of the wart doctor, also. That's his tombstone by the borax mountain. Don't step on it when you leave town, stranger, and see that you leave town early."

Ate Sausages to Win Wife.

When Heinrich was courting Mary he had a rival, one Johann Biermann. The two met one evening at her home and got into a dispute as to their capacity for frankfurters.

In the demonstration which followed both ate 47 links, when Johann became ill and had to retire hors de combat. Johann will act as best man at the wedding.—Exchange.

Less Apt to Break.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," quoted the moralizer.

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "it's safer to drink out of a tin bucket."

160 ACRES IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

What a Settler Can Secure in WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE. 20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre. 40 to 60 Bushels Oats to the Acre. 35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre. Timber for Fencing and Building FREE. Good Laws with Low Taxation. Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates. Schools and Churches Convenient. Satisfactory Markets for all Productions. Good Climate and Perfect Health. Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. BRONCKTON, Room 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Stomachache, Biliousness, and all the troubles that come from an impure, torpid liver.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

THE DUTCH BOY PAINTER STANDS FOR PAINT QUALITY

IT IS FOUND ONLY ON PURE WHITE LEAD

MADE BY OLD DUTCH PROCESS

More Money for Wool

Sell your wool where prices are highest. Ship direct and save middle profits. Small lots same price as large. Prices and full instructions on request.

MYERS-BOYO COMMISSION CO., St. Louis, Mo.



As they should when attention was called to them.

Mr. Watchorn makes an equally emphatic denial that the charge of Gen. Bingham had any substantial basis, so far as the administration of affairs at Ellis Island is concerned.

It is a fact, aside from the controversy that the deportations of desperate criminals from abroad, the majority of whom are Italians, has become a menace to the state. Even admitting that the present immigration laws were enforced at every port with the utmost efficiency the whole system of dealing with the foreign criminal seems weak and ineffective.

It is a habit of first-class passengers to inveigh against the "offensive idiosyncrasy" of the questions propounded to them by the immigration inspectors, such as "Have you ever been in prison?" "Have you ever been an inmate of an almshouse?" and the like. The objection on their part is based on personal grounds because they consider the questions unnecessary.

Such questions propounded to the steerage passenger bent on evading the law border on the futile. The only punishment that can be meted out to the person who perishes himself is exclusion from the country. He rarely returns to his own land to make another attempt to gain the coveted domain. He knows that the inspector is charged with finding out the very thing which he wishes to conceal and exerts all the ingenuity within his power to checkmate the attempt to delve into the past.

On Their Own Testimony.

For the main dependence of the authorities is the hope that the inspec-

which are greatly in favor of the immigrant.

All Supposed Innocent.

"All immigrants in coming to this country," said Mr. Watchorn, "are supposed to be innocent, and it is something opposed to the genius of American institutions to suppose that every man is guilty and that he must prove that he is innocent. So the immigrant is welcomed here and the opportunity of citizenship is offered to him. He is supposed to be a man of good character until something develops which proves the contrary."

Altruistic as is this attitude toward the immigrant, as interpreted by the commissioner, the inspectors within the little latitude which is given to them seek to find out as much as they can. On each sheet of the manifest of the steamship are 30 names, and their owners have answered every inquiry propounded to them. Age, sex, calling and the like are duly set forth and the immigrant is required to state whether or not he is a polygamist, an anarchist, a contract laborer and whether or not he has ever been in prison or been an inmate of an almshouse.

May Make Few Mistakes.

If within three years to come immigrants who have been admitted are found to have been criminals before they came to this country there is a long black mark made against the record of the inspector concerned, and if his errors accumulate he is likely to be dismissed from the service.

Under the present law the inspectors who chance their positions on their judgment proceed to a large extent by dead reckoning. Sometimes American

district. She also has lent for copying some fine examples of the Malmesbury point lace, which were part of the Dowager Lady Suffolk's gifts to her on her marriage. It is a scheme that deserves to succeed.

American peeresses spend money lavishly, but beyond that few of them do anything to identify themselves with the humbler sort of folk, among whom they reign as "My Lady." Lady Suffolk is setting an example which some of her titled countrywomen would do well to follow.

No Satisfaction.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture told at a dinner in Washington some of the strange and impossible things that were expected of his department.

"Why," he said, "one of my clerks overheard the other day two farmers talking.

"Blamed if I think that department of agriculture is any good at all," said the first farmer.

"What's the matter now?" said the second.

"Thinkin' to take a flyer in the market," the first farmer answered, "I wrote and asked 'em how high wheat was going up to 'em, how they write back this mornin' an' can't give me no satisfaction at all."

Shoot Fish with Arrows.

Many of the natives of the islands of the South Seas are experts at shooting fish with a bow and arrow. The art is a difficult one, for the reflection of the water has to be allowed for.